FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1842. [NO. 1296.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John, by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1. For sale at the Book store of

E. J. HALE.

District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of April next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, three Pews in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, No. 54, (one Pew formerly converted into a Pulpit,) a lot of Books, well selected; as the property of Robert C. Belden. Also, one second-hand Brouche and Harness, as the property of Albert Thrower, and two Beds, and Furniture, and Bedsteads, Coffee Pot, Coffee Mill, Pots, Ovens, Crockery, Tables, and one Large Chest, Carpenters' Tools, as the property of John M. Stedman. Under and by direction of the Court of Bankruptcy. Terms Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee for Cumberland County.*

Fayetteville, March 28, 1842. 95-2w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the March Term 1842 of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Neill McKethan, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proved within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted are required to come forward and pay up.

A. A. McKETHAN, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, March 25, 1842. 95-4w

State of North Carolina,
STANLY COUNTY.

Superior Court, March Term, 1842.

John M. Allen vs. George Collup.

Original Attachment, levied, &c.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for SIX weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House at or near Ebenezer's, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness E. F. Lilly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the first Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of our Independence.

E. F. LILLY, *C. S. C.*

95

SPLENDID LOTTERIES
FOR APRIL, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$30,000—25 PRIZES OF $2,000.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, April 16th, 1842.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 Prize of	10 000	1 Prize of	2 500
1 Prize of	6 000	1 Prize of	2 195
1 Prize of	5 000	25 Prizes of	2,000
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

$35,000 - $12,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 6 for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, April 23d, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	35 000	1 prize of	$1,000
1 prize of	12 000	1 prize of	1 500
1 prize of	6 000	2 prizes of	1 250
1 prize of	5 000	2 prizes of	1 200
1 prize of	3,000	20 prizes of	1 000
1 prize of	2,500	20 prizes of	500
1 prize of	2 000	20 prizes of	400
1 prize of	1,769	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL—200 PRIZES OF $500.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class L, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 30, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$1,860
1 Prize of	10 000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 Prize of	3,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	2 387	3 Prizes of	1,360
1 Prize of	2 000	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	1,900	200 Prizes of	500
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

March 18, 1842. 95td-pd

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 7, 1842.

JOHN COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said John Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
93] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 19th, 1842.

ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having, on the 15th day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Archibald M. Campbell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
94] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 19th, 1842.

EDWIN GLOVER of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edwin Glover be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 19th, 1842.

WILLIAM R. CARMAN of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William R. Carman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 24th, 1842.

DANIEL MUNROE of Cumberland County, having, on the nineteenth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Daniel Munroe be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 24th, 1842.

JOSEPH C. SIMINGTON of Iredell County, having, on the twenty-second day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Joseph C. Simington be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Carolina Watchman for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 25th, 1842.

JAMES H. COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said James H. Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 26th, 1842.

JESSE HINSHAW of New Salem, Randolph County, having, on the twelfth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Jesse Hinshaw be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 26th, 1842.

WILLIAM S. LATTA of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William S. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
MARCH 26th, 1842.

EDWARD D. JARROTT of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edward D. Jarrott be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

JUST RECEIVED,

10,000 REGALIA, Principe and Havana CIGARS,
1 keg Zante Currants,
1 do. Tamarinds,
6 doz. best Mustard,
2 do. Lemon Syrup,
1 do. Guava Jelly,
1 cask superior old Port Wine.
100 lbs. Scotch Snuff. (in Bladders.)
1 Jar Maccoboy Snuff.

W. PRIOR.

March 23 1842. 94-4w

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

REFINED LOAF SUGAR.

40 BBLS. and 5 boxes REFINED SUGAR, Loaf crushed and powdered, from the Boston Sugar Refinery, for sale on account of the Manufacturers, at very low prices, by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.

Wilmington, Feb'y 2, 1842. 88-cow5w

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as Executrix of James H. Hooper, dec'd, will offer for Sale, at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1842, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:

38 Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. Among them are several valuable house servants, one Carpenter, one Blacksmith, and several boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age.

ALSO, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

One Wagon and Gear for 2 Horses.
One Pannel Gig and Harness.
Ploughs, Harrow, and other Farming utensils.
One Pew in St. John's Church.
Two Pews in the Presbyterian Church.
One fine toned Piano.
One Harmonican.
One double barrelled Fowling Piece and Case.
One case superior Rifle Barrelled Pistols.
Four Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

Together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated.

The Sale will commence on the 12th, and be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

The Negroes will be sold at the Town House, and the Furniture and other Personal Property, will be sold at the late Dwelling House.

The whole will be sold on a liberal credit, for bonds with approved security, and will be made known on the day of Sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of J. H. Hooper, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1842. 93ts

PIERSON & HUBBARD,
Drapers and Tailors,

HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready-made Linen, &c.

☞ All Work done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.

Constantly on hand, READY-MADE CLOTHING. All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

V. R. PIERSON,
GEO. D. HUBBARD.

March 5, 1842. 92tf

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DRENNAN

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

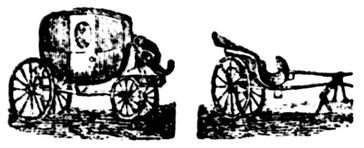
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

POETRY.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—Sir: I send you a feeble attempt to paraphrase one of the most pathetic passages in the Bible. Perhaps its novelty, more than any other recommendation, will entitle it to be "Registered."

Yours truly, O.

RUTH, 1 CHAP. 16th and 17th verses.

"Entreat me not," nor say to me, go seek a better fate,
I could not turn, I could not go, and leave thee desolate;
Our kindred hearts, and kindred woes, strong fellowship doth join,
And "where thou goest, I will go, and with thee will sojourn.
Thy people will I call mine own, thy God, my God shall be,
And "where thou diest I will die" and find a grave with thee.
Then listen mother to my words, the *Lord* my witness be,
That nought but death shall ever break my spirit's constancy.
In company we'll heave the sigh, and drop the bitter tear,
And in community of woe, will find a comforter;
Then tempt me not, nor say to me go seek a better fate,
Earth brings no joy, and life no sweet, thou'lt not participate.

Raleigh, March 24, 1842.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I send you my first revelation, which you will please publish. I shall continue my communications as conferences take place between noted members of "*the party.*" ARIEL.

SCENE.—A splendid Parlour in Raleigh, lighted by a superb Astral Lamp. Cousin Billy Cumberland* seated in a large Mahogany Rocking Chair. Cousin Patrick Henry the second reclining on a Soia.

Cousin Billy. Well Cousin Pat, what news do you bring from Cross Creek? What is the state of the political horizon in that quarter?

Cousin Pat. Why, not much of any thing stirring, except that the folks complain of hard times, and money being scarce; but we are trying to pack it all on the Banks and the Whigs.

Billy. How do you succeed?

Pat. Not so well. We can, now and then, catch a country fellow in town and guil *him* a little, but I don't believe he stays guiled long; and as to the set about Town, there is no doing any thing with them. At the meeting, on the return of our Delegates from the Convention, *Hybart* made a most patriotic appeal to them to go for their neighbor, but it did no good. Some said they could'nt vote for me, because I was a Northern man, and because that old Yankee, *Tom Loring*, was at the head of the Democrats in the State, and they had no notion of letting any man from the North side of Cape Cod direct them in politics. Others were cursing him for concealing the truth about the last Election, after he knew that *Saunders* was beaten, which caused them to bet heavy to the last, and made them lose a heap of money.

Billy. Well, I was really amused to see how the old fellow kept thundering up Olympus, after we had been kicked to death by the people, *to keep up appearances* to the States that had not voted. But the fools ought to have lost their money. Don't they know that the *Standard* is employed to aid the party, not to tell the truth. But what did they say about your Federalism!

Pat. Well, I was just getting to that. Some are opposed to me on that account. They doubt the sincerity of my conversion; they say, since I got that snug little berth at Washington of some $3,000 a year, for staying there a few months to help them drink wine, that I have become quite a zealous Democrat.

Billy. Indeed, enough to make any man a Democrat, I should think.

Pat. But if it were not for a good many foolish things I did when I was a youth, in having my sentiments put upon paper, I think I could get out of that scrape. But that confounded fellow, *Hale*, hunts up every thing he can against me, and he takes care to be right—so that the people have got to believing him; but there are some scraps I hope he never will get hold of.

Billy. Yes, and you can't silence him; for if you challenge him to fight a duel, he tells you very tauntingly, that you both belong to the same Church, the precepts of which forbid contention between brother and brother, and that when one cheek is smitten you must turn the other also, instead of avenging the insult with death; and then very impudently says that when *he* joined the Church, he intended to live up to his professions—as much as to say that *others* did not.

Pat. The Church is a very good plea for white livered gentlemen to hide their cowardice in.

Billy. Yes, but Cousin Pat, you may depend upon it, *it is a mighty convenient one sometimes.* But don't they worry you about the Banks!

Pat. Worry me, how *worry* me—don't I go ahead of any body abusing them!

Billy. Yes, but *Hale* won't let you off this way, he is sure to remind you of old times.

Pat. What old times!

Billy. What old times, indeed! Why, don't you know, that when you and Senator *Strange* were the Attornies for the old State Bank and Cape Fear Bank at Cross Creek, you used to issue a separate writ against every obligor and endorser, and make as many separate suits and sets of cost, as there were names on the paper! So that if there were 20 names on a note, you got 20 tax fees, or $80 instead of $4.

Pat. Well, did'nt you do the same thing when you were Attorney!

Billy. Ah! never mind me—it is *you*, the people are going to sift now.

Pat. Well, if they find it out—

Billy. Find it out, indeed—Why, did'nt the Legislature have to pass a law to consolidate all the suits into one, and to allow but one set of costs, to put a stop to it!

Pat. I was going to say, when you interrupted me, that I will tell them I was opposed to Banks, and did it to make them unpopular with the people.

Billy. That might do if you had'nt pocketed the fees.

Pat. I had to do that, to make them feel how the Banks oppressed them.

Billy. But you forget you voted against the postponement of Bills in 1831 or '32, to charter several Banks—and that you signed a petition to re-charter the Monster—the old U. S. Bank—and that you have been a large stock-holder in our Banks; and that you held on to your Stock so long, that your attempt to shuffle it off for Rail Road Bonds only a few days before your nomination, set people to laughing at you, and to predict that you would accept the nomination and then make abuse of the Banks your *chief hobby*; and sure enough, here it comes.

Pat. Well, now Sir, you need not be throwing up to me all these Bank matters. Were you not cradled in a Bank, raised in a Bank, Attorney for a Bank, fattened on a Bank and ——

Billy. Oh! cousin Pat, I was not bringing these charges against you. I was only putting you on your guard against the charges of the rascally Whig dogs.

Pat. "An you love me then"—no more of that.

Billy. Well, we'll change the subject. I do not want the people to find out that we are double cousins-in-law—that I married your Cousin, and that you married mine—for if they do, they won't pay so much attention to what I say of, and for you. My letter to Dr. *Cameron* in your behalf, took like wildfire and I should not be surprized if it elected you. Besides, when you are Governor, and appoint me a member of the Literary Board, if our activities dip it found out, people will talk about it. When *Morehead* first came into office, and appointed two Democrats in the Board, *Blount* and *Stone*—I did not see any particular reason why he did not appoint me instead of *Stone*. All three of us opposed his election, *Stone* had been sometime in the Board, and I thought routine in office was well enough, but he did not appoint me. But when *Stone* resigned last summer, as his place had to be filled by some person about Raleigh for the convenience of having a majority always present at meetings, and as there was no conspicuous Democrat about Raleigh except myself and *Loring*, I was sure I should get it; but it seems I am doomed to disappointment from this Whig Governor I do not believe he intends, while he stays here, to let me have any thing to do with his administration of the Government, or with the money of the people. He treats me like I was somebody else, and as if I was entitled to no more attention or distinction than other people. I want to get clear of him.

Pat. So do I, and if we can, things shall be arranged more to your liking.

Billy. That's well said, my good Coz, and we would do it easy, if it were not for those big-fisted fellows in the country. You had as well try to choke a bull-dog off a cur, as to try to choke one of them from him.

Pat. What is it, that attaches them to him so much!

Billy. I really don't know what it is—it is to me something unaccountable. He does not demean himself as a Governor should do—he goes along, and if he meets a Merchant or a Mechanic, or some old codger from the country, just as like as not, he shakes hands with 'em and has a long chat. I believe he would as soon shake hands with one of them, as with one of us.

Pat. If I thought so, he would'nt shake hands with me.

Billy. It would'nt make any sort of difference with him—he'd just go along, as if nothing was the matter.

Pat. Well, but how does he appear in the streets? Is there any thing about him that shows he is the Governor.

Billy. Nothing in the world. He don't wriggle nor rock as he walks, but just strides along flat-footed like any body else; and you may find a hundred men in the streets that look as much like a Governor as he does.

Pat. Well, this is strange. I suppose his servants are in livery.

Billy. No, indeed, they are dressed just like other folks' negroes.

Pat. I have heard that he has been seen to shake hands with wagoners in the public streets. Is that a fact? And does it not cost him a heap of white silk gloves to shake so many hard, greasy hands?

Billy. White silk gloves, indeed! I should like to see the silk glove that would cover his huge paw,—it would look more like a meal-bag than a glove. Why, man, he has a hand as big as a Dutchman's, and if ever he wore a glove, it must have been made out of horse-hide or buck-skin. It would break a man to use white silk gloves, and shake such hands as he does.

Pat. But about shaking hands with wagoners.

Billy. Ah! right. It is a fact—I have seen it with my own eyes. He and one of these back-woods' wagoners met one day, and such a shaking of hands as they had "you never did'nt see"; and they appeared really glad to see each other. They talked a spell and every now and then, the wagoner would roar out with laughter as loud as the neighing of one of his horses. After they parted, the wagoner stood looking after him, and seemed mightly pleased. I thought I would find out what it was that took so with such creatures. So I sidled up where he was standing, gazing after the Governor, and says I "how dy'e do?" "Morning," says he, as if he scarcely heard me, still looking after *Morehead*. "You seem to be acquainted with the Governor," says I. "Al'ays" said he. "Well, what do you think of him," says I. "Think! Why, I think he's just edzakly the cleverest fellow in the State, and ought to be a Governor. I know'd him when he warnt worth a dollar, and had jist begun the world. I know'd him when he would'nt let them hang the rascals—got 'em all clear and after he had made a powerful sight of money—and I know him now he is Governor, and he is the same old John Morehead—darn'd the bit of change, only he is a leetle older and a leetle cleverer." "But" said I, "where is the use of giving a man an office, if it don't hoist him a little." "Why Mister" said he "I always like to see a man put in office that will *histe* the office and not the office *histe* him—them's the sort of men for office—them's my notions edzakly." But, said I, "he is too proud." "Too proud, the devil," says he as quick as lightning—"he may be proud to ruffle shirt gentry like you but he aint so to common folks." "Come Sir" said I, none of your impudence, or else I'll show you who you are talking to." No sooner had I said it than he flirted his hat on one side of his head, twisted his quid into one jaw, and shutting one eye, and looking at me askance with the other, and drawing his wagon whip through his hand, he gave me a look that induced me to believe I had as well slope off as soon as possible, which I did to double quick time. And after getting a small distance, I looked back, and saw him whirl round upon his heel, and giving his whip three or four screws over his head, he brought it down with such a *crash*, as got me fairly into a trot.

Pat. Confound the fellow. Aint it too bad for gentlemen to be annoyed with such trash. This is one of the sins attendant upon a Republican Government—there is too much equality. So, upon the whole, you don't think *Morehead* nice and genteel enough for Governor.

Billy. That I do think so. He don't cut the swell I and you will when *we* get to be Governor. We are about the right size. All great men are nice and small men. Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Martin Van Buren.

Pat. Aye, and Cousin Billy.

Billy. Aye, and Cousin Pat too.

Pat. But you know these men all became tyrants, and that don't suit a Republic.

Billy. What, if they did! Aint all men Tyrants when they get into power!

Pat. Yes, I believe you are right. So you think, a fig for all my democracy if I can get elected.

Billy. Yes, indeed, less than that. If General Washington had been an Aaron Burr sort of man, he would not have given so stern a rebuke to the first tender of a Crown to him, as to prevent its being again offered—but, Cæsar-like, he would have put it by so gently, as to induce them to place it on his brow.

Pat. By the bye, let us say nothing about the *size* of men; Washington, Greene, the old wagoner, Morgan, and all the Revolutionary worthies were very stout men—indeed most men would not think *our Governor* too large.

Billy. Faith! that's a good suggestion. Well, its getting late, about bed-time—I suppose you are on your way to give the Democracy of Orange a blast.

Pat. Yes, but we will talk that over in the morning. Good night.

Billy. Good night.

[*Exeunt omnes.*]

* Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. the "Cumberland" of the Standard, and Louis D. Henry, who has been dubbed "a second Patrick Henry" by one of the Locos. Shade of Patrick Henry! what an insult!

The Wilderness Blossoming.—Eight years ago Chicago, in Illinois, was a wilderness, with only a garrison to keep back the Indians. In 1836 the whole exports from that city amounted to but $1,000; in 1841 they autounted to $348,362. The import trade is worth $1,500,000 annually: a monthly average of 150 vessels enter and leave its harbor.—*Chicago Democrat.*

One hundred divorces were granted by the late Legislature of Maryland. Pretty state of society.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN, MARCH 21.

THE COTTON TRADE.—BRITISH POLICY.

The last arrival from England brings us the Ministerial plan in reference to the Corn laws. It not only adheres to the sliding scale of duties, but fixes them at such high rates as to justify the remark of a London paper that the scheme is not even an approximation to free trade. It is thus that British statesmen amuse and cheat the world, by throwing out hopes which they never design to fulfil; and professing their reverence for theories which in practice they reject. The effect of the announciation of the Ministerial scheme upon public sentiment in that country is not, perhaps, to be fairly judged of by the ebullitions of temper with which it was greeted in the large manufacturing towns. The large majority (123) by which Lord John Russell's antagonist proposition was voted down shows conclusively that, although there may be violent manifestations of feeling in some parts of the kingdom less interested in the agricultural than in the manufacturing interest, the country decidedly approves the policy of the new Ministry, and is opposed to the free trade principles of its predecessors.

Of all the articles of American production, indeed, cotton is the only one which is, or which shortly will be, admitted into the ports of Great Britain without the payment of an exorbitant duty. In reference to that commodity alone does the free trade theory find in the policy of the English Government even a partial illustration. And why is this article excepted from the general rule? Is it because that Government has any special attachment to that section of the Union of which cotton is the staple, or any particular preference for that description of labor by which it is cultivated? The efforts of her abolition societies, and the avowed sentiments of her prominent statesmen of all parties, confute such a supposition. How, then, does it happen, while every other product of American industry is prohibited, or admitted into the ports of Great Britain only upon the payment of onerous duties, amounting, as in the case of tobacco, to greatly more than its first cost, cotton is exempted from the operation of her rigorous commercial code? The reason is as obvious as the fact. Her manufactories would be stopped, and her artisans, already clamoring for food which their scanty wages will scarcely enable them to procure in sufficient quantity to keep the soul and body together, would be reduced to a state of actual starvation; and not only would her industry be thus crippled, and her impoverished people deprived of bread, but the kingdom would lose one of the main elements of its prosperity and power, if the supply of this important staple should fall imperially short of the demand. Selfishness is her ruling motive in admitting cotton almost duty free, just as it is in levying an enormous tax upon our tobacco, and forbidding, except in great emergencies that rarely occur, the landing of a bushel of our wheat or a barrel of our flour upon her whores.

But we have long since seen that two causes were in operation in Great Britain which will ultimately, if not very soon, work a radical change in her policy in relation to cotton. *First*, the spirit of fanaticism, which, by aiming a blow at the American cotton growers, hopes by that means to force negro emancipation by rendering slave-labor less profitable; and, *secondly*, that intense thirst of national aggrandizement which seems to be the animating and overruling principle of English politicians, and especially of that school of politicians which is now supreme in the councils of that kingdom. The former operates upon the mass—the latter upon the privileged few, by whom the destinies of England (may we not say of the world?) are controlled. The two extremes of society cordially embrace each other as allies in pursuit of a common object, because, though aiming at different results, each feels a deep interest in the success of the other as secondary achievements. Their simultaneous accomplishment they believe would lay the axe at the root of American prosperity, if not of American independence; thereby not only getting rid of a troublesome rival, but perhaps subjecting us to the condition of a convenient vassal. It may, indeed, be argued that, in the process of this somewhat perilous game, they would inflict as much injury upon themselves as upon us, since, by the exclusion of American cotton, they would deprive themselves of the best market they now have for the sale of their own manufactures. But this would certainly not be the case, if the absurd notion of *free trade*, which now seems to possess a large portion of the American People, be believed to. If we are not to act upon Mr. Jefferson's principle, now rejected and denounced by those who falsely profess to be his disciples, and who, while chanting his praises, are seeking to overthrow his great doctrine—to wit, that "duties must be met by high duties, and prohibition by prohibition"—a doctrine laid down in the infancy of our Republic, when we were much less able to enforce it than we are now, but when *national honor* was not weighed against the effect of a *per centum* upon foreign fabrics—we say, if our commercial intercourse is not to be regulated by this just and salutary principle of equality, but by that degrading and humiliating rule, that, while other nations have a right to any extent their interests or their caprice dictate, we are to cling to our mere theory, and to admit their commodities duty free—Great Britain will of course retain her market here after she shall have prohibited our cotton, as well as now—unless, indeed, that act shall have the effect of opening the eyes of our statesmen and people to the suicidal results of such a policy. But *then* our wisdom will have come too late, for even if she lose her market in this country, she will in the interim create a better market in India—better, because it will be, if not so extensive, exclusively under the control of her own legislation. Is it not time that the cotton planters were preparing for this new and inevitable state of things, by building up a *home market*, which, in the event of the success of the efforts of Great Britain to supply herself with cotton from the East Indies and South America, will be their only reliance for the consumption of their staples, and at the same time so strengthening and extending our manufacturing interest as to render us emphatically *independent* of the transatlantic world—commercially as well as politically independent? This was the consummation devoutly wished, and ardently labored for by the fathers of the Republic. Shall it be abandoned by their degenerate sons?

We are very well aware that the apprehensions expressed by some that the American cotton-grower will before many years be driven from the English market by the East India cultivator, has been laughed at as improbable, if not absolutely impracticable. So would the cultivator of South Carolina *and Ga.* twenty-five years ago, have scouted the idea that that once extensively produced commodity would so soon cease to be found among our exports, superseded as it has been by the indigo of the East Indies. And these incredulous persons forget that this is a cherished design of the British Government; that it has long been in contemplation; that it has been steadily and perseveringly pursued; that it is now in the full tide of successful experiment, and that neither laborious effort nor unbounded pecuniary means will be spared to render it completely triumphant over all obstacles, however numerous and apparently insurmountable they may be. When was the British nation ever baulked in the consummation of any scheme of aggrandizement which it had deliberately determined to achieve? When did it ever falter in its purpose or relax in its efforts, when it had once undertaken to cripple a rival or to crush an adversary? Let a history of her conquests in the four quarters of the globe, let the boundlessness of her empire, upon which the sun never sets, answer the question.

But we have a still more conclusive answer for the unbelieving—for those whose dependence is not on British justice or on British attachment to free trade, but upon the obstacles which nature interposes to the accomplishment of her designs—for those who are in favor of *paying her tribute* for the privilege of selling cotton to her manufacturers, if perchance she shall not be able by raising the supply herself to shut the door in their face. [illegible] of the product of tobacco and wheat; and that is *the astonishing increase of the shipments of cotton from India*, demonstrating not only the capacity of that country for its production, but exhibiting the fact that that capacity will soon be put to the test of actual experiment. The quantities of cotton which entered the British ports from India the past year was far beyond all former precedent, being estimated at 450,000 bales, and it is conceded that in the present year it will not be less than 600,000! The New Orleans Advertiser, of a late date, published extracts from a letter written from Bombay to a gentleman in that city, the writer of which has lived in Hindostan for fifteen years, in which the opinion is expressed that *in less than five years the India product will supplant the American cotton in the English market.* "Nothing (it is said) but the unsettled state of many districts, the high rates of transportation, the rude mode of culture and of separating the seed from the wool, and the rapacity and extortion of the East India Company, have prevented a competition long since. But now (it is added) the absolute submission of the hostile and rebellious Rajahs, the decline of the opium trade, the war with China, and the introduction of the saw-gin, have brought about a new state of things, and every district of the country is now engaged in the culture of cotton." We ask attention to the following extract from the letter:

"The Government at home has left no stone unturned to free Great Britain from dependence on you for the raw material. The use of the saw-gin in two years' time will be universal. Orders have been sent to the United States for a supply of the best Mississippi. Labor is low, from three to six cents a day. The average product per acre is 20 pounds of clean cotton. Our cane brakes and low lands, as with you, yield immensely, while the hilly districts do quite as well as those in Mississippi. Even now, where the saw gin is used, cotton is delivered in this city (Bombay) at two cents a pound.

"The substrata of our soil varies. It is either granite or volcanic, according to the position, and though we may not be able to produce as good staple as you can, yet I am sure we shall soon be able to drive out of the English market all your low priced cottons.

"Even in Sea Island cottons we are making headway. They are indigenous to Ceylon and the Coromandel coast.

"Your planters must look to the cultivation of the better qualities if they would keep the East India cottons out of the European markets. As to the English markets, they will not have them long, for the home Government has in contemplation to *lay a heavy duty on American Cottons.*"

These statements are pregnant with instruction, and he is blind to the "signs of the times" who refuses to make preparation to meet the evil day. However "unconstitutional" or inexpedient duties for protection may now be regarded in certain portions of the South—however heretical the Jeffersonian sentiment may be deemed, that "high duties must be met by high duties, and prohibition by prohibition," the day is rapidly approaching when the very men by whom these anti-American sentiments are proclaimed will be the first to renounce and abjure them.

The last intelligence from England leaves, in our opinion, but the shadow of a hope that *war* can be much longer averted; and if we shall be plunged into another conflict with Great Britain, now the great "work-shop" to which we look for the supply not only of the elegances and luxuries of life, but of the means of defence and national existence, we shall not long be engaged in it before we shall lament the blindness that led us to foster foreign artists instead of encouraging our own. *Then*, the prophetic sagacity of Mr. Clay will be confessed and appreciated by those who have persecuted and hunted him down for its exhibition. *Then*, they who are now most absurdly and ridiculously asserting that "free trade" consists in open ports on this side of the Atlantic and closed ports on the other—and low duties here and prohibition duties there—in entire exemption from restrictions and burdens at New York, while shackles and chains are thrown around it at Liverpool—will come back to the old Jeffersonian doctrine, and admit that, in departing from the sound principles of our Republican fathers, they have inflicted a serious if not an incurable wound upon the prosperity, the independence, and the honor of the country. And it will hardly be a satisfactory palliation, even to their own consciences, of their fatal error, that, instigated to it originally by a factious spirit, it became a fixed principle, which nothing could dissipate short of the calamities of war; or, avoiding that, the last fatal blow aimed at our interests, by the exclusion from the ports of Great Britain, except upon payment of heavy duties, of the only product of American industry which is not now subjected to a ruinous and oppressive duty.

FOREIGN.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.—SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA AT HALIFAX.

The steamship Unicorn left Halifax on the afternoon of the 25th, and arrived at the wharf, East Boston, last evening at 7½ o'clock, bringing the passengers, mails, baggage, and the freight of the steamer Columbia. The Columbia having met with an accident, is detained at Halifax to repair, and be in readiness to receive the mail and passengers from the Unicorn, which will leave here again on April 2d.

The Columbia, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool, on the 4th March, and encountered a series of unusually terrific storms, which severely tested her powers of resisting the force of opposing winds and seas. On the 18th, in latitude 44, 33, longitude 54, 4, at 7 P. M., the Engineer reported that the intermediate shaft had broken, and accordingly the engines were stopped. This disagreeable accident, however, did not irremediably arrest the Columbia, for the floats were stripped off the wheels, and her sails were hoisted, under which she continued her course until 12 o'clock on the night of the 25th inst., when the starboard engines were put in motion to bring her into Halifax, which she finally reached in safety.

The Columbia brought 40 passengers, 35 for Boston. The Hon. S. Cunard is among the passengers for Halifax.

We have London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th instant.

The Marquis of Hartford died yesterday. He is reported to have lost nearly a million of dollars in shares of the Bank of the U. S.

In England the prospects of business are dismal at present, but the necessity of increasing the forces in China is promoting employment for the army and navy department.

The Right of Search has been signed by all the parties, with the exception of France; she refuses to sign it at present. The Charter is in full force in Portugal, and the intended insurrection of Spain progresses.—The accounts of distress in England continue to be as gloomy as before, and trade does not appear to improve. The cotton market, however, is in a better state, and the money market is easy.

Numerous large meetings have been held in all the principal towns in Great Britain, on the subject of the Corn laws, at which the new corn law measures were severely condemned. Sir Robert Peel has been burned in effigy in several towns.

Ireland is dissatisfied under the present Government. Several combinations to disturb the country have been detected.

Corn Importation.—Last night Sir Robert Peel's resolutions, for the regulation of his new scale of duties on the importation of wheat, oats and barley, were adopted, and a bill was ordered to be prepared in accordance with such resolutions; Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Gladstone, were ordered to bring in the same. It is expected that they will be able to present it to-day. It will then be read the first time, and a day fixed for the second reading, when the debate will be taken on the first principles of the bill.—*Herald, March 3.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

LIVERPOOL, March 3d, 1842.

With reference to our circular of 19th ultimo, per "Acadia" steamer, we have to advise a further decline in our Cotton market of ⅛ per lb. in the low and middling qualities during the succeeding week, and though fair and good qualities are less plentiful, even they barely maintain the previous rates. On the 25th ult. and for a few days subsequently, we had an increased demand, including some for export and on speculation, and rather a large business was done, but the market continued to be so abundantly supplied from the late imports as not to admit of the least favorable reaction in prices, which remain at the decline above stated, and the demand has again become less active, and is now only on a moderate scale; indeed the market has closed heavily to day.

Fair Upland is quoted 5⅞; fair Mobile 5⅞; and fair New Orleans 5⅞—which certainly are fully as high as is warranted, and some maintain that a quotation of ⅛d lower would more nearly accord with the actual transactions. The sales for the week ending 25th ult. amounted to 23,190 bales, of which 6,380 were Upland at 4⅞ a 6½; 2,680 Orleans, at 4¼ a 7¼, 2,400 Alabama and Mobile, at 4¾ a 6; and 50 Sea Island, at 9⅛ a 14½d per lb. The business for five days, to this evening, is estimated at about 22,000 bales, of which 1,500 are for export and 2,500 on speculation. The stock in this port is about 477,000 bales, against 356,000 at same period last season. The stock of American is about 295,000, being 38,000 more than it then was. The trade at Manchester continues depressed and discouraging both as regards Goods and Yarns, and low as the latter were thought to be they have further declined ⅛d per lb in the last two weeks.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—March 29.

Private letters from Liverpool, by the steamer of the 4th, give a gloomy picture of the trade with the United States. American securities stand below any previous rate. N. Y. State stock which stands highest on the list is only 83. A very numerous petition of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Port of Liverpool trading with the United States, has been sent to the House of Commons. They set forth that experience has shown, that the United States takes as much and more of British manufactures, then they pay in produce, and that unless the Government make some favorable alteration in the corn laws, so as to enable the Americans to introduce Wheat and Flour, they cannot buy so largely of English Goods. That the manufactures of America have greatly increased. That Congress is on the eve of altering the tariff. That unless a fixed, instead of a sliding duty is imposed on Flour imported from the U. States, the trade must decline. It is evident that the manufacturers there are alive to the trade of this country, and every effort is making to impress upon Government the necessity of adopting such a tariff as will secure the trade to Britain.

The news has had no influence on our markets, unless it is to make things duller. Stocks it will be seen continue to go down.

New York Express.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship Neptune, from Galveston, which she left on Sunday, the 20th ult., we have received our files of Texas papers to the 19th inst., and a number of private letters.

From the last advices, the Mexican forces, after plundering San Antonio, had begun their retreat to the Rio Grande, loaded with spoils. The impression in Texas was, that the invading army was comprised principally of Mexicans residing near the border.—The circumstances of their being commanded by General Officers, left no doubt of the national sanction to the incursion but the retrograde movement create the belief that the descent upon the country had been prematurely made.

Gen'l. Burleson, at the head of 1,500 men was pressing forward with all despatch to overtake the enemy, with every prospect of being able to accomplish his object, as the Mexicans were too much encumbered with spoils to make a quick retreat. It was the intention of Gen'l. Burleson to cross the Rio Grande, and maintain a position in the enemy's country until driven back by an overpowering force.—A body of 1,500 hundred men was being concentrated to support Gen'l. Burleson.

The general enthusiasm of the community has been so great that it has extended even to the fair sex, and several of the good ladies of our city have been industriously engaged, for the last few days, in moulding bullets and making cartridges for the use of the army.

There has been contributed within two weeks past, by the citizens of Galveston, about twelve thousand dollars in provisions, munitions of war, and money. The steamer Lafitte, and two other vessels, armed and equipped, have proceeded down the coast.

The most important intelligence brought by the Neptune, is the certainty of the invasion of Mexico. Santa Anna has raised a spirit that he can never lay. His letters to Col. Bee and Gen. Hamilton had reached Houston, and dispelled every lingering doubt of his intention to violate the assurances made to President Houston of procuring the recognition of Texas. The publication of these letters, the tone of insult and defiance that pervades them has stimulated the enthusiasm of the people and brought the Government to the support of the popular will. On the 17th inst. President Houston caused the following letter, in the nature of a proclamation, to be issued through the public press.

CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17, 1842.

Dear Sir: The news by express from Austin up to the 13th instant, is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place.—They were laden down with luggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harrassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our Independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies.

Your friend,

HOUSTON.

Mr. H. Stuart.

The poverty of the Government has not, thus far, impeded the preparations for war. The citizens contribute whatever can be spared. Every man arms and equips himself, or is provided with accoutrements by the assistance of private individuals. In Houston, the merchants have thrown open their stores to supply clothes for the recruits.

Our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico is inevitable. The people have for a long time been anxious for it, and the Government has at length come into their views. The Republic has taken the ground she ought to have assumed from the beginning of her national existence.

We have before us an official letter of President Houston, from which we make a few extracts, evolving more distinctly the objects now in contemplation.

"If troops should be raised in ——. [we leave this blank to be filled by the imagination of our readers.—*Ed tors.*] at the call of this Government, prepared for conquest, they may rely upon the fact, that *they will be allowed the privilege of the Texan banner to cross the Rio Grande and pursue conquest to the* WALLS OF MEXICO!!"

Another extract will perhaps open up visions of romance to ardent minds, so bewitching in their character that we cannot refrain from inserting it. It is in these words:

"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them, upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare, and *the soil which they conquer!*—glory, victory, and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the *Anglo-Saxon race shall bow to the will of a Despot!*"—*Bee.*

Terrible Death of Robert Potter.—From the Caldo Gazette of the 12th instant we learn the frightful death of Col. Robert Potter. "He was beset in his house by an enemy named Rose. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and, in his night clothes, rushed from the House. For about two hundred yards his speed seemed to defy his pursuers, but, getting entangled in a thicket, he was captured. Rose told him that he intended to act a generous part and give him a chance for his life. He then told Potter he might run, and he should not be interrupted till he reached a certain distance. Potter started at the word of command, and before a gun was fired he had reached the lake. His first impulse was to jump in the water and dive for it, which he did. Rose was close behind him, and formed his men on the bank ready to shoot him as he rose. In a few seconds he came up to breathe; and scarce had his head reached the surface of the water when it was completely riddled with the shot of their guns, and he sunk to rise no more."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MR. HENRY AND THE LAND BILL.

This gentleman has admitted that before he offered himself for the first office in the State he was a Federalist, and that he was a Bank Director, a Bank Stockholder, a Bank Attorney, and a zealous advocate for the Bank of the United States, although it was hard to refresh his memory in these matters, until our friend of the "*Fayetteville Observer*" gave a few sketches of their history. The proof is not quite so plain, that he once approved the Land distribution Bill; yet, if he opposed it in 1833, after the Bill had been passed by Congress and pocketed by the President, it was certainly without the violence of language and dread of its evils which appear in his Letter of Acceptance. But he seems then, to have been not unwilling for North Carolina to get her share of the proceeds of the Public Lands and to enter into calculations as to what she ought to do with the money. It will be seen from the authentic Statement subjoined that he, and most of the leading men of his party in the State, at that time anticipated the passage of this Bill, and had made up their minds to submit to it, as a *grievance* so light, that it would be of great benefit to the Internal Improvements of North Carolina.

An Internal Improvement Convention, composed as the Journal shows, of many of the most enlightened men of all parties in the State, assembled at Raleigh in November, 1833. The Report of the Grand Committee of that Convention, concludes thus:

"It is not the province of this Convention to interfere with any matter which may have a tendency to awaken political differences, or express any opinion upon political questions; but your Committee may be allowed to say, that many are of opinion that the Bill commonly called the Land Bill, will sooner or later, become a law of the Union. And, should it do so, the State of North Carolina will be entitled to the sum mentioned in the Schedule; and your Committee have, therefore, put it down as what may possibly constitute a part of her effects."

The Schedule at the end of the Report is as follows:

"Effects proposed to be pledged to creditors of the State, upon the contemplated Loan:

Estimated value of Bank Stock,		$500,000
" " Roanoke Navigation Stock,		50,000
" " Cape Fear	do.	32 500
" " Buncombe Turnpike		5,000
" " Loan to Club-Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company,		33,000
" " Road Stock Pungo and Flymouth,		2,500
Loan to Tennessee Turnpike Co,		2,000
" Swannanoa	do.	2 000
Cherokee Bonds,		40,000
do. Lands in Macon, unsold,		100,000
do. Title unextinguished,		300,000
		1 067 000
Claims for Military Expenditures during late War,		20.000
Proportion of Western Lands,		686.000
		706,000

Mr. Henry was a member of this Convention, made a Speech urging the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and voted with the entire Delegation from Cumberland for it. He, surely, cannot now blame a Whig Congress, for giving to the State, what he and many other of the High Priests of his party, have been all along expecting her to obtain, and what they were willing to run her Five Millions of dollars in debt, in part, on the hope of her getting.

By the bye, there is much good reading in the Proceedings of that Convention, and it will not be difficult to shew from them, and those of a like body in 1838, that Mr. Henry and his friends, according to his logic, are amenable to the State for a "contemplated debt" to "*BRITISH BANKERS*" of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Our University.—The Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, is to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of our University, at the Commencement in June.

Awful News! Astounding Disclosures!! Liberty in Danger!!! The Judgments of Heaven visited on Gov. Morehead's Ice House!!!!

It is now ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Governor Morehead has not only erected an ice-house, but he has also had the unparalleled effrontery to build him a chicken coop!!! But mark you, how these wicked proceedings have been visited with the vengeance of Heaven: the water has refused to freeze, says the Carolinian, by the especial interposition of Providence, who has caused such a mild winter over the whole Union, that at least two-thirds of the people of the United States must suffer for Morehead's temerity. As to the chicken-coop, no visible demonstrations of an angry Providence have yet been made, but we look with fear and trembling for some violent concussion of nature. Let the world tremble, there will certainly be an explosion.—An earth-quake, a deluge of fire, or a universal mortality among the whole feathered tribe, are the least evils that we can expect. Or worse still, perhaps this bold, and reckless Governor, harbours the terrible design of *caging* that great democratic cock, Louis D. Henry, the shrill notes of whose chanticleer-throat, are now resounding from every stump and watch tower of Liberty in the State to awake the slumbering democracy.—Crow, ye little democratic Chapmans crow, till ye crack your throats, for your day of doom is near; the ominous hen-coop is really and actually built!—*Oxford Mercury.*

The following concentrated extract of Locofocoism, we take from Mr. Tyler's Madisonian;—

"*A Correct Position.*—The Madisonian has broken ground (in an article near two columns in length) against those who hold office under President Tyler's administration and refuse to sustain his measures. We can see nothing very objectionable in this course, and we do not hesitate to say, the man who holds an office under any administration, who abuses its head, and has not the independence to resign his post, we care not what party he belongs, evinces a groveling and contemptible disposition."

There was a time when any honest man was considered better fitted to hold an office of trust than a rogue or rascal, even though that rogue or rascal might be a zealous partizan of the Administration; but alas! for the country, this time has past. It is now openly put forth by the mouthpiece of the President himself, that any man holding office under him, however capable, wise and honest, who dares to think or speak against the acts of "glorious John" "evinces a groveling and contemptible disposition," and of course will be served with a writ of ejectment so soon as his opinions are discovered—and what is yet worse in regard to the proclamation of our noble President, the wiser, the more honest an office-holder may be, the more surely will he be considered as evincing "a grovelling and contemptible disposition." For an honest man cannot approve of corruption and wickedness, neither can a wise man think well of the fool.

Richmond Whig.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

We understand from Washington that Governor Poindexter has finished his laborious task of completing his Report. It will probably see the light in a few days, and will be read by the American People with great interest.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson County, held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 4th April next, John Gilchrist, Esq. was called to the Chair, and, after a candid, lucid and manly exposition of the interest of the Whigs, their cause, and their country's, the object of the meeting was fully explained.

On motion, A. Davis, Jr. was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Randal Currie, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes of the meeting, consisting of Dr. Edmund McQueen, John Purcell, Jr., Esq., Daniel Graham, Esq., Dr. W. Alford, and Dr. A. D. McLean. After being absent for a few minutes, the Committee returned, and submitted the following resolutions, viz:—

Resolved, That we highly approve of holding a Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th of April next, and that we will appoint Delegates to the same.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve the course pursued by that sound Whig and honest man, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, since his elevation to the Gubernatorial Chair, and will use our best efforts to sustain him, or whoever may be the nominee of said Convention, for the office of Governor of our State.

3. *Resolved*, That the Delegates appointed by us to said Convention, be requested to adopt any and every fair measure which, in their wisdom, may tend to promote the Whig interest generally.

4. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the political course of the Hon. HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as an orator and statesman, and that we would be happy, at a proper time, to see him placed in the Presidential Chair.

5. *Resolved*, That we have lost all confidence in John Tyler, the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, and that we will not hold ourselves (as a party) responsible for any of his acts.

6. *Resolved*, That each Captain's District in this County be particularly invited to elect Delegates, to meet at Lumberton on the 4th Monday in May next, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this County in the next General Assembly in the Commons; and also a gentleman to represent this and our sister County Richmond in the Senate.

These Resolutions being adopted, the Chair, upon motion, proceeded to nominate 36 Delegates to the Convention at Raleigh:

Malcom Purcell, Esq., Peter McEachin, Esq., Daniel A. Graham, Esq., Dr. Neill McNair, Major Giles Williams, Enoch Ward, Esq., J. C. Lee, Esq., Haynes Lennon, Willis Wishart, Dr. Edmund McQueen, Elias Townsend, Esq., James D. Bridges, Esq., Frinegan Thompson, Col. Giles S. McLean, Dr. Warren Alford, John Purcell, Esq., Jno. Taylor, Dr. A. N. H. Taylor, Capt. Daniel H. McLean, Murphy McNair, Esq., Capt. John McNeill, Hinan Falk, Esq., Francis Floyd, Esq., A. S. McMillan, Esq., Major William McKay, Col. John Leach, Hector Currie, David McArthur, Jno. Drake, Esq., William McNeill, Sen., Esq., William C. McNeill, Matthew Kelly, Esq., Capt. Jno. Newton, Absalom Davis, Jr., Col. D. McQueen, John McNair, Sen.; and, upon motion, John Gilchrist, Esq. was added to the nomination.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *Secretary.*

March 29, 1842.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 28th ult. a communication was received from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution asking what officers can be dispensed with. The Secretary answers that no officer can be dispensed with; but that, on the contrary, additional labor will be required to give due efficiency to the Department.

Mr. Preston then moved to take up the following resolution, submitted by him on the 24th instant:

Resolved, That the actual condition of the country and finances of the country require the most prompt and decisive legislation on the part of Congress; and to this end a loan should be authorized for such amount sufficient for the present exigencies, and on terms which will insure its success.

Mr. Linn moved to amend it by striking out all after the word Congress, and inserting the following:

1st. To sustain that depreciating and declining credit by a solemn and irrevocable pledge of its immense public domain for its support, and the application of its proceeds of the sales of public lands to the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of any public debt contracted, or to be contracted, in any form whatever.

2d. To restore the just relation between the public revenue and public expenditure, so as to limit the necessity for a resort to credit at all, within the narrowest possible bounds consistent with the public safety and public honor.

Here a long and animated discussion ensued that lasted until five o'clock, in which Messrs. Preston, Linn, Barrow, Allen, and Mangum severally participated; after which the Senate went into Executive session, and, after a few minutes spent therein, adjourned.

On Tuesday, after the presentation of numerous memorials, resolutions, &c. the Senate took up Mr. Clay's resolutions, and a debate sprung up on the subject of the public lands and the tariff, in which Messrs. Clay, King, Rives, McRoberts, Bates, Huntington, Walker, Archer, Preston, and Woodbridge participated; and which was not concluded when the Senate went into Executive Session.

On Wednesday, Mr. Graham presented the memorial of several hundred citizens of North Carolina, remonstrating against an intention, which they apprehend to exist in the War Department, to change the arsenal at Fayetteville, in that State, from a place for the deposite and construction of arms to one of deposite only. Mr. G. said the memorial came from a people whose voice was seldom heard here in the form of petition, and who had at no time been importunate for the patronage or favor of this Government. He would therefore, for the information of the committee to whom he proposed it should be referred, call their attention not merely to the statements of the memorial, but to a report of the Committee on Military Affairs, in 1836, on the recommendation of which this arsenal was established. That report states that there was no depot of munitions of war between the arsenal in the city of Washington and Augusta, in the State of Georgia; between the Potomac and Savannah rivers, over an extent of country exceeding 500 miles, and through out the three great States of the Union, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

"In the northeastern sections of the Union, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, intersected in every direction by numerous lines of rapid transportation, no less than ten arsenals have been found necessary. It would appear, to meet the exigencies of the country, a third less in extent of territory, having their lines of transportation few, generally natural, and over local obstructions difficult to be surmounted, there is not to be found a single place of military supply. Justice, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, not less than policy, would seem to require the early and favorable action of Congress, in establishing within those States an ample place of deposite and general construction for munitions of war."

The report then proceeds to set forth why the arsenal to be selected should not be in Virginia or South Carolina; and five several reasons are stated, all of which are concurred in by a letter from the head of the Ordnance Department, appended to the report, why Fayetteville, in North Carolina, is the most eligible situation.

Those reasons are as cogent now as they were then, and are fortified by other considerations, which are urged in the memorial, in all of which Mr. C. concurred. Mr. G. would add, that although North Carolina had a greater extent of seacoast than any other State of the Union, there were fortifications at but few points, and these were of an interior character. He mentioned this not for complaint, for what it had been apologized for upon the ground that the coast was of such a kind as not to allow the disembarkation of an enemy. Mr. G. apprehended that since the application of steam to vessels of war, this apology would no longer hold good; and that we were therefore a greater necessity for an adequate supply of arms within her borders. He concurred also, for in the opinion of the memorialists, that for the construction of these arms Fayetteville afforded the greatest facilities. As the memorial contained useful information on the resources of that section of country, he moved that it be printed, and that the consideration be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Clay's resolutions again came up, and a debate sprung up between Mr. C. and Mr. Rives, who had proposed to amend the resolutions by suspending the operation of the Distribution Act, and appropriating the proceeds of the lands to the support of government. The following account of the close of the debate, (taken from the Globe,) will show its character:—

Mr. Mangum did not rise to continue the discussion upon any debateable point, but to adjust a difficulty which seemed to exist before the Senate from Kentucky and Virginia in reference to the coincidence between the introduction of the Senator from Virginia's proposition, as amendments to the resolutions; and the movement in the other House and the Executive mes-age alluded to by the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. M. then explained that the Senator from Virginia had, in conversation with him, long before any of these movements, intimated his intention of bringing forward his propositions.

Mr. Rives expressed his satisfaction at the kind explanation made by his friend from North Carolina. He regretted that any thing like an expression of excited feelings had occurred between him and the Senator from Kentucky in the heat of debate. Mr. Rives then delivered an eloquent eulogium on the character and public life of the Senator from Kentucky, and expressed his regard and admiration for him, wishing him every happiness in his retreat to private life.

Mr. Clay reciprocated the kind and friendly feelings of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Rives's amendment was finally rejected—yeas and nays, 22 to 21—a party vote, except that Messrs. Archer, Preston and Rives, voted for the amendment.

The first and sixth of the series were agreed to as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the General Government to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year, and that any expedient, either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

The remainder, eight in number, were referred to appropriate Committees.

On Thursday, after several reports from committees on private claims, &c., Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate, before taking a final leave of the body. [We will endeavor to give the speech in our next paper.] After he had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

On Friday and Saturday, no business of much importance was transacted.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the House took up the Loan Bill, and Mr. Gentry of Tenn. who had the floor, delivered a long speech in reply to Messrs. Wise and Proffit, and

denunciation of Mr. Tyler. The following paragraph may serve as a sample of his remarks:—

Mr. G next commented on Mr. Wise's declaration that there was no war between the President and the *moderate* men of the Whig party. And here he went into a brief review of the manner in which, by the success of one party Mr. Tyler had come into his present place, and when his measures were not complied with, how he turned upon both the great parties into which the country had always been divided, and denounced them both as mere political factions, assuming to himself a vast superiority to all party influences. Now this reminded him of a certain gang of people in the days of our Revolution, who were then called "cow-boys," who fought neither for Whigs nor Tories, but sold *beef* to *both*. [Loud laughter.] If these were to be our patriots, God help the country! [A long low response, "God help the country!"]

Mr. Rayner followed, in an eloquent speech to the same effect as Mr. Gentry's. In the course of his speech he referred to the sympathy between the Locos and Mr. Tyler as follows:—

"This debate had let out the principle by which they hold their influence as sure at the White House; they possessed the "open sesame" to the heart of the occupant; they knew that in that heart there was a depth of hatred, hatred, hatred toward the man who, of all men now living, had done the most for the country, through weal and through woe, that they never could want a successful stimulus to the Executive action. The high, unbending soul of Clay would not bow to Executive power; and, like Haman, his bosom knew no joy while Mordecai sat at the king's gate. Mr. R. referred to the manner with which Mr. Clay was pursued, even when he was about to retire. It was a melancholy page of human nature; but as to its effect on the object of persecution, it reminded him of the Indian who baffled he could bring down the moon with one of his arrows: he bent his bow, and shot with all his strength; but the arrow fell again to the ground, and the weight momentary sailed on through the heavens. Mr. R. here pronounced a highly beautiful and finished eulogy on the services and character of Mr. Clay, and predicted his sure reward in an imperishable fame.

Mr. Rayner then proceeded to notice the charge of dictation and tyranny over the Whig party by their acknowledged leader which he regarded with scorn. He made some allusion to Mr. Wise as the now admitted leader of the Locofoco party, contending with the tone that among the Whigs such individuals might be for corporals but never for generals. [A laugh.]

Mr. Evans of Indiana followed on the same side.

On Tuesday, after the morning business, the same subject again came up, and Messrs. Colquitt, Berrien, Sevier, Wilcox, and Cushing, continued the debate in opposition to the Whig party.

In the course of the day, Mr. Fillmore offered a preamble stating that the Committee of Ways and Means applied to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the 20th of February, for his plan for raising the necessary revenue for the support of Government, and that the Secretary had taken no notice of the application, and resolutions requiring him to furnish the plan as he is by law required to do. Adopted.

On Wednesday the Loan Bill was again taken up. Mr. Archer's motion until the hour for closing debate, and a great variety of amendments were offered and voted on, the bill was reported to the Senate, when some further debate, the previous question was moved and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Sabine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the Acts of the 30th March 1830, and all other acts imposing duties on tonnage," approved March 2d, 1805, which having been read twice,

Mr. Sevier moved that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and on that motion he moved the printing of the accompanying documents, and that 5,000 additional copies of the report and documents be also printed.

Mr. Hubbard gave notice that the minority of the committee would make a counter report as soon as it could be prepared and

Mr. A. V. Brown asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to modify his motion so as to include the printing of the minority report, which having been accepted the motion as modified was agreed to.

A bill from the Committee on Public Expenditures to abolish the branch mints, was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The Loan bill was then taken up, and, after the adoption of several amendments, was finally passed, 26 to 20, when the House adjourned.

On Friday several bills from the Senate were read twice and referred to appropriate committees. And upon petitions, reports from committees, petitions, praying a remission of certain duties, the House sat.

On Saturday the day was spent in the passage of private bills.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 29

The House was in no session upon the Loan Bill to-day, but only a session which continued from twelve o'clock at night. Three speeches were made, all of them political and personal, and all against the President, between the two Houses of Congress, words enough showered upon him to consign a thousand times to infamy and perdition. All the speeches on the Democratic and two of the Senate speeches, were hostile to the President, and although stamped in bitterness could not have uttered more vindictive things than have been uttered against the Executive. In the Senate, a speech by Mr. Barton, and another from Mr. Maugum, were particularly severe. In the House, they went on from bad to worse, beginning with a severe speech from Mr. Gentry, and passing through a scathing one from Mr. Rayner, on to one which embodied enough to produce apostrophic comments from Mr. Bayne of Indiana.

FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

Lieut. R. F. Hoxe, U. S. Navy.—The case of this officer appeals on the Navy Register of this year as "under suspension." It will be seen by the following letter that the "suspension" has been removed, and Lieut. Hoxe restored to duty:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1842.

SIR: Your promotion as a lieutenant in the Navy is constructive pardon of the sentence pronounced against you as a passed midshipman. You are therefore restored to duty, and will regard yourself as waiting orders.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. UPSHUR.

Lieut. ROBERT EMMET HOXE,
U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

This may be considered as settling a point which has heretofore been involved in some intricacy; whether an officer, under suspension by sentence of a court-martial, can be promoted during the term of that suspension, or, if promoted, whether the sentence of the court be not virtually annulled thereby for the remainder of that period.

The following is extracted from a Letter addressed to the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot, by a gentleman in Indiana:

"There is very little stir here about politics, though there is not a doubt on my mind but that Henry Clay is the choice of a large majority of the people of Indiana for the next President. For Vice-President I think few, if any one, has made a selection. For my own part I should feel much gratified if public opinion should fall on your own G. E. Badger."

Rumors of War.—The *Madisonian*, the generally acknowledged organ of the Administration, in reply to what was said by a correspondent of the New York American, that the President and Cabinet were opposed to any thing like a warlike demonstration by this country, denies it most emphatically, and says, "There will be NO BACKING OUT."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1842.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, APRIL 5.

The Convention assembled on Monday at 12 o'clock, M., and was called to order by Dr. *Fredrick J. Hill* of Brunswick County, who moved that, for the purpose of organizing the body, a *temporary* Chairman and Secretary be appointed: Whereupon, *H. P. Poindexter*, Esq. of Surry, was appointed Chairman, and being conducted to his seat, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. *Weston R. Gales* was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of *W. W. Cherry*, Esq. of Bertie, the Secretary was directed to call over the names of the Counties, with a view of ascertaining which are represented, and the number of Delegates in attendance. This was accordingly done, when it appeared that there were about 40 Counties represented and 230 Delegates present. [This number will, no doubt, be increased considerably before the Convention adjourns. Every Congressional District in the State is already represented but one, viz: the *first*.]

The Counties having been enrolled, on motion of Dr. Hill, a Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, was appointed, to recommend to the Convention suitable Officers for the same. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee, viz: W. W. Cherry, David Carter, C. C. Nelson, Edward W. Montford, Charles R. Eaton, Edward J. Hale, G. E. Badger, Dr. Broadnax, William Albright, D. M. Barringer, S. B. Erwin, and H. P. Poindexter.

On motion of Col. *W. L. Long*, of Halifax, the Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Four o'clock.—The Committee appointed to select Officers, made a Report, recommending the following, viz:

For President.—GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond County.

For Vice Presidents.—DR. FREDERICK J. HILL of Brunswick, DR. JAMES S. SMITH of Orange, JOHN M. MOORE of Northampton, ALEX'R W. BRANDON of Rowan.

For Secretaries.—HENRY W. MILLER of Raleigh, LYNDON SWAIN of Greensborough, COLUMBUS C. BATTLE of Edgecombe.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed, and *General Dockery*, on taking the Chair, delivered a most animated and eloquent Address, a sketch of which we must defer to Friday.

Green Hill and Thomas M. Gorman were appointed Door-keepers.

We have never seen a better spirit manifested in a political assemblage. Every member seems to feel the right responsibility. The enthusiasm manifested by all the members, and the entire unanimity of sentiment existing among them, so far as we have had opportunities for discovering, gives the most satisfactory assurance, that the Whigs are not only destined to triumph in the coming Election, but to achieve a most brilliant victory.—*Register.*

MR. HENRY'S LETTER.—Absence from home has retarded with the continuation of our review of Mr. Henry's Letter, and we do not now propose to do more than call the reader's attention to one or two points, one by way of keeping his mind alive to the monstrous character of its assertions, than any thing else. We have exposed many of its misrepresentations, but perhaps none more glaring than those we shall now notice.

On the 5th page of the pamphlet copy of his letter, Mr. Henry says,—

"The bubble of paper credit again burst in the Spring of 1837. The U. S. Bank was the first to suspend, and the State Banks followed its example."

It is in the power of any man who chooses to take the trouble, as we have done, to look back to the records of that period, to *prove, incontestibly*, that this assertion of Mr. Henry is *unqualifiedly false*. It is well known, and susceptible of the clearest proof, that the suspension of 1837, commenced in New York, and not in the U. S. Bank. On the 10th of May, 1837, every Bank in the city of New York suspended specie payments. The news reached Philadelphia on the same afternoon. On that night, the Banks of Philadelphia had a meeting, at which the majority determined to follow the example of the New York Banks; *but the U. S. Bank refused to concur in that determination.* See the following extract from a Philadelphia paper of May 11, 1837:

"PHILADELPHIA, MAY 11.

"The United States Bank would not come into the measure last night, and were prepared this morning to pay specie; urgent remonstrances were, however, made to them by the other banks, &c. and only at exactly three minutes to nine o'clock, the hour of opening, they (wisely no doubt) changed their minds and came in, and orders were then given to sweep from off the counter the immense piles of silver and gold which were there prepared for distribution."

Again: On the same page, Mr. Henry goes on to say, that "Under Mr. Woodbury's skilful management of the Treasury, some of the local Banks soon resumed payment, but the U. S. Bank, which was the last to resume, put off resumption until August, 1838."

Now here is another gross misrepresentation.—The facts are, that the Banks of New York and Boston resolved to resume on the 10th of May, 1838, and did actually resume fifteen days in advance of that day. The Banks in North Carolina resumed on the 25th of July and the 1st of August, 1838. And the Banks in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, (including the U. S. Bank,) Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, resumed on the 13th of August, 1838. The South Carolina Banks resumed on the 1st of September, 1838. The Tennessee Banks on the 1st of January, 1839. And yet Mr. Henry says that "the U. S. Bank was the last to resume."

Once more: Mr. Henry says, (same page,) "In October, 1839, the U. S. Bank led off with another suspension,—all the State Banks followed," &c.

The truth is, that instead of the U. S. Bank "leading off with another suspension," every Bank in Philadelphia, except one, suspended *simultaneously* on the 9th of October, 1839. The Banks in Delaware also suspended on the same day. Mr. Henry might as well have said, (and doubtless *would* have said, if it would have suited his purpose as well,) that the Girard Bank, or any other of the Philadelphia Banks, "led off" with the suspension. Equally untrue is it, that "*all* the State Banks followed." Scarcely a Bank North of New Jersey has followed in this suspension. According to the American Almanac for 1841, a work as remarkable for its accuracy as Mr. Henry is for the want of it, out of 959 banks and branches, 343 suspended on all their obligations, 62 suspended in part, and no less than 498 did not suspend at all. Mr. Henry says, *all* the State Banks suspended; *Truth* says that more than one-half of the whole number did *not* suspend.

Is it ignorance, or a determination to deceive, which has led Mr. Henry so far from the truth? It is charitable to suppose the former. But if so, is he fit for the office to which he aspires? Is one so ignorant of events that have occurred under his own eyes, and which every well taught school-boy would be ashamed not to know, fit to preside over the destinies of the great State of North Carolina? A majority of the people cannot think so.

Col. Anderson Mitchell of Wilkes *is* the Whig candidate for Congress in the place of the late Lewis Williams, and *not* Mr. Boyden of Surry, as has been stated. Col. M. has no opposition.

WAR RUMORS.—It was rumored at Washington, some days ago, that the President had ordered a squadron to Mexico, to demand the release, in 24 hours, of the American citizens

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The N. O. Bee of the 25th ult. contains a *confirmation of the news of the invasion of Texas*, brought by the steamboat Col. Woods from Galveston. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a device to allure the Texan troops, assembled in haste to go in pursuit, before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

An express which arrived at Galveston brought intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Metamoras road, and reported 12,000 more on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The force which recently captured San Antonio constituted the van guard of the 12,000, under the command of Vasquez.

FIRE.—The dwelling, kitchen, and smoke house, of Mr. Duncan Campbell, about one mile from this town, were consumed by fire about 3 o'clock on Friday morning last. The loss was a serious one, and it called forth the prompt sympathy and assistance of the citizens. It is not known how the fire originated.

A few days previously, the kitchen at Mr. Munn's country house, 4 miles from town, caught from a fire in the woods, and was destroyed. The dwelling was saved.

A TEN YEARS' WONDER!—We learn from the Raleigh Star, that of the $4,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, for repairing and furnishing the Governor's House, only $2,100 have been used, and the remaining $1,900 have actually been returned to the Public Treasury! Such a thing may have happened before in earlier and purer days, but we never expected to hear again of such an honest and economical regard for the people's money. The custom of the present time is, to consume all that is granted, and generally to ask for more. And if ever a case would have justified the expenditure of the whole appropriation, this was one. A committee of the Legislature, composed of men of both political parties, examined the Governor's House, outhouses and enclosure, and came to the conclusion that $4 000 was the amount necessary to put them in repair, and to furnish the House, (most of the furniture formerly in the House being Gov. Dudley's private property.) They reported the facts to the Legislature. The Senate passed the appropriation by yeas and nays, 24 to 9. In the Commons there was not a dissenting voice! The Governor, however, has accomplished the object for $2 100, notwithstanding he has been guilty of the awful offence, according to the Standard, of building an ice-house, corn-crib, and chicken-coop, out of the money.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON GROWERS.—We have been so struck with the importance of the facts stated in the very able article from the Lynchburg Virginian, that we have concluded to insert it entire, instead of abridging it, as we at first intended. We have frequently expressed the opinion, of late, that in the course of a very few years, England would cease to admit American Cotton, and that the home market would be the only market for the Southern planter. Before that period, even, North Carolina will be obliged by the growing production of India, to abandon its cultivation. What will she substitute? Perhaps it is needless now to inquire. For before she will have to settle the question, we may be plunged into a war, which will totally change the face of affairs.

MR. GIDDINGS.—Our readers of course noticed the vote of censure passed by the House of Representatives on Mr. Giddings of Ohio, for offering incendiary resolutions, justifying piracy and murder. As might have been expected, the censure and consequent resignation of Mr. G. have caused intense excitement at the North—an excitement that breaks down all party lines. It is confidently asserted, that besides infusing new bitterness into the fanatical spirit of those who are already abolitionists, it will have the effect to make abolitionists of thousands of others. This is deeply to be deplored. The Southern members are placed in a most trying position. To sit still and bear all that they hold dear,—their rights, their property, and their lives,—recklessly tampered with and jeopardied by a set of poisoned fanatics, is more than human patience can endure; and it is not surprising, therefore, that they should meet violence with violence. But lookers-on at a distance think, that when Mr. Giddings was made so ashamed of his resolutions as to withdraw them, he should have been suffered undisturbed to rest under the *infamy* which such propositions merited and received. In a moment of very natural excitement, however, the House passed a vote of censure, and thus made a martyr of the wretch, who forthwith goes home and appeals to a constituency as mad as himself, to send him back. He will assuredly go back, and he and his associates in and out of Congress will be stronger and more rabid than ever; whilst a precedent has been set, in the censure of a member for an expression of opinion, which may be of most fatal tendency.

As we said before, it is a trying position for Southern members. Every day, every successive step, seems but to widen the breach between the North and the South, and to increase the strength of those who are so madly bent upon their severance and mutual destruction.

The following is a sample of the feeling at the North in relation to Mr. Giddings. It is from the organ of Locofocoism in New York,—the Evening Post:—

"Mr. Giddings does well in resigning and appealing to his constituents. We hope they will send him back by an unanimous vote. If we lived among them, we would lay aside all party preferences to vindicate the rights which have been so arbitrarily wrested from their representatives."

RESUMPTION.—The Virginia Legislature has adjourned, having, among its last acts, passed one requiring the Banks to resume on the 1st of November next.

Whether our North Carolina Banks will feel obliged to wait so long, we cannot say, though we hope they will not. Sincerely anxious as they certainly are to resume, they may possibly subject themselves to the inconvenience to which non-resumption in their immediate neighbor may subject them.

AFFAIRS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Stock is selling at $35 per $100! whilst city of Philadelphia Stock is at a premium. Why is this, but because the public have not confidence in the good faith of the State, but have that confidence in the city? It is but the difference between Locofocoism and Whigism.

Several factories about Philadelphia have stopped, and others are expected to stop. Domestic goods are ruinously low.

The Complimentary Ball to Mr. Clay is to take place at Washington on the 12th of April, his birthday. At a public meeting, 52 Managers were appointed,—26 Members of Congress and 26 citizens.

FLORIDA.—Major Belknap's command has sent in 27 Indians to Tampa Bay, making 49 in all which he has secured.

MONSTROUS CORRUPTION.—The Committee on Public Expenditures, in Congress, has been probing some of the sores of the late Administration. From this report the following testimony is taken, which we give with a word of explanation.

It appears that in 1836, one Simeon Buckner contracted to remove the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in steamboats from Memphis to Little Rock in Arkansas. He did remove 3001 Indians, of all sizes, for which he was paid $108,544 50! Of this sum $54,520 was for transporting the *baggage* of the Indians, which was represented as 1,064 tons, or about 750 lbs. to each man, woman, and child. If the government had hired the boats at $200 a day, which would have been a liberal compensation, the whole expense would have been but $24,000. But this is not all, (says the Richmond Whig,) nor even the worst part of the transaction. On the 2d of July, 1840, the further sum of $37,749 was paid to Buckner. The ground on which this payment was made is thus stated by the committee:—"Only 3001 could be persuaded to go by the boats; the balance of the tribe refused to do so, and travelled by land to the country allotted to them West of the Mississippi.—For all these Indians, who thus went by land, Captain Buckner charged the same price for transportation as if they had gone in the boats—and for this, he was allowed and paid, as above stated, the sum of $37,749: in other words, he was paid for *transporting on boats* Indians who travelled through by land"!!!

The accounting officers at first, and for more than two years, refused to allow this claim. But afterwards, during the animated canvass of 1840, it was, under very peculiar circumstances, allowed, through the aid and interposition of Col. Dick Johnson, who received half of the money, as a loan. We annex that portion of the Report.

This transaction, which cost the Government $146,293 50, ought not to have cost more than 24,000! It is by such transactions as this, that the Government has been bankrupted—and a public debt created. The substance of the people has been wasted upon partisans and favorites; and of the millions and millions consumed by Van Buren, not a single monument of public utility can be shown to account for them. They are gone—and no one, but a committee of Investigation, after laborious search, can tell where—and the Whigs, who are diligently employed in detecting the rogues, are to be held responsible for their depredations!

Interrogatories propounded to Simeon Buckner, by the Committee on Public Expenditures, and his answers thereto, under oath.

1st interrogatory. Under a contract for removal of the Chickasaw Indians, you appear to have received the sum of $37,749, on 2d July, 1840; that a requisition was drawn on the Chickasaw fund for that amount, which was subsequently presented at the United States Bank for payment; that it was returned, and this requisition issued in its stead. Please explain why this requisition was paid by the United States Bank, and why it was returned and divided.

Answer by the witness. At the time mentioned he did receive such requisition, which he took to Mr. Nourse, a broker, within the city of Washington, and negotiated it with him, and received a check for $18 749, the balance of $18,000 left in the hands of Nourse, for the use of Col R. M. Johnson, to whom he had agreed to loan that sum, and for which he had said Johnson's notes. Mr. Johnson being about to leave the city, this arrangement was made at his request, and the notes taken on the day the requisition was received. There were two notes taken; no endorser upon the notes. The notes were without interest; does not recollect whether the notes were drawn at nine and twelve, or twelve and eighteen months.

2d interrogatory. The contract appears to be in your name; was any person interested with you, either directly or indirectly, in the same; if so, who was it?

Answer. No person was interested with him in the contract.

3d interrogatory. In the settlement of your account with the Department, did you engage any agent or attorney; and if so, who was it?

Answer. He had no agent but the good will and assistance of Col. R. M. Johnson, who aided in the proper presentation of the papers. Col. Johnson introduced him, and attended with him almost daily, until the requisition was obtained.

4th interrogatory. What has been paid on said notes; when, and in what manner?

Answer. He received no money upon the notes. The property at the White Sulphur Springs, in Kentucky, was taken in payment of the notes in April last. The property was then in possession of a man by the name of Forbes, on a lease. By agreement between witness and Mr. Johnson, possession was to be given on the first of January last; witness took a bond for the deed, and delivered up the notes to Johnson. The property consists of 400 acres of land, besides valuable buildings. Does not know of any encumbrances on the property. Johnson said there was not. Has not taken the possession of the property, but has written Johnson to make the best disposition of the property, by way of lease, he can, until witness arrives there. It is only the undivided half of the White Sulphur Springs property that the witness is to receive in payment.

5th interrogatory. Where did you reside at the time of making the notes, and since?

Answer. Witness resided, at the time and since the notes were taken, in Arkansas. Did not see Col. Johnson from the time the notes were taken until last April, when he agreed to receive the White Sulphur Springs as aforesaid. The residence of witness from Col. Johnson is about one thousand two hundred miles. The land, including the improvements, worth, at the time he took it, about $50 per acre.

6th interrogatory. You say that when you delivered up Col. Johnson's notes, you took a bond for titles. Why was a bond taken instead of a deed?

Answer. The bond for a deed was taken from Col. Johnson, instead of a deed, because witness had not time to wait for a deed.

7th interrogatory. Was not the sum of $37,749 paid you for Indians who did not go by water, but went by land to Arkansas?

Answer. This sum was paid for the transportation of Indians who did not go by water, but went by land to Arkansas, from Memphis. They should have gone by water, according to the contract of witness, and which he was prepared to fulfil, and the designation of the superintendent, as proved by papers on file in the War Department.

8th interrogatory. How long does it require a boat usually to go from Memphis to Fort Coffee and to Little Rock?

Answer. The usual time required to go from Memphis to Fort Coffee is about eight or nine days, and from Memphis to Little Rock three and a half days.

9th interrogatory. Who subsisted the Indians while going by land, and how many were there?

Answer. The Indians were subsisted by the Government, and does not know how many Indians there were.

10th interrogatory, by Mr. Littlefield. Was there or was there not any understanding, between you and Col. Johnson, that you should loan him the sum of $18,000, before the claim of $37,749 was allowed by the Department?

Answer. Col. Johnson, previous to obtaining the requisition, requested witness, in case he should obtain it, to purchase from him, Johnson, a plantation in Arkansas, and some negroes. This witness declined. On the day the requisition was obtained, and while witness and Col. Johnson were on their way from the War Department (when the requisition had been given) in a carriage, witness asked Johnson what he could do for him? Johnson replied, that witness could loan him some money; whereupon, witness agreed to loan the $18,000, as he has before stated.

It is believed by many at Washington, that there will soon be some changes in the Cabinet, though the Madisonian says, by authority, that all is perfect harmony there.

The Madisonian states that the President has ordered 1200 additional troops to the vicinity of Fort Townson, on Red River, under Gen. Taylor, with orders to prevent the Indians from engaging in the Texas and Mexican war, and to protect the inhabitants of the frontier.

The Raleigh Standard makes an effort to question the correctness of a statement made by a correspondent of this paper, that Mr. Wm. H. Haywood Jr. prepared the questions that were sent to the Banks by the Committee of the Legislature of 1840. The Standard says, very truly we doubt not, "that it is *not* authorized by Mr. Haywood to contradict the statement." No; Mr. Haywood will scarcely authorize the contradiction. But *we* are authorized, by our correspondent, distinctly to affirm its truth, as a matter within his own knowledge, and susceptible of proof, which will be forthcoming if Mr. Haywood ventures to deny his statement.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Mr. James M. Giles, (formerly of Wilmington, N. C., where his mother and relatives now live,) was shot in his house at Natchitoches, Lou. on the 13th ult. by a man named John F. Cortes, between whom and the deceased there had been some previous difference. Mr. Giles was shot whilst sitting at dinner on Sunday, both loads of a double barrelled gun entering his body, and producing instant death. Cortes mounted his horse and escaped.

The forged check for $6,690, which was attempted to be palmed off at Wilmington a week or two ago, has been sent on for collection by a broker at Augusta, who fortunately did not discount it. The rogue has made a bad speculation, for the $36 which he paid for the check which he altered to $6,000 is a loss, besides some 50 or 100 dollars of travelling expenses. He appears to have passed by the various names of Clayton, Wood, Sheppard, Jones, and Bates.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult., of a pulmonary affection, Mrs. MARGARET ANN WILSON, consort of John Wilson, Esq. of Milton, Caswell County, and daughter of the Rev. William McPheeters, D. D.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 1, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for H. & E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, Huske & Son, T. S. Lutterloh, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, C. P. Mallett, H. L. Mytover, Rev. A. Gilchrist, James Dodd, G. McMillan, G. McNeill, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, D. Johnson, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, & J. & J. Kyle, of this place; and for J. H. Sexsloff, R. Reid, Shelly & Field, W. Welsh, E. Wright, W. Welsh & Co., W. F. Watts & Co., M. Fitter, G. Moore, Gibson, H. Mitchell, T. C. Pfohl, Humphreys & Gaither, E. Shober, G. & H. Ickerman, and A. T. Zevely, of the interior.

Also, on the 2d, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for S. W. Tillinghast, W. E. Kirkpatrick, H. Branson, J. R. & D. Gee, W. Wooten, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, J. Martine, C. P. Mallett, and W. McIntyre, of this place; and for Jenkins & Biles, J. & W. Murphy, Cress & Bager, D. Lindsey, E. Belon, J. A. Mebane, W. Welsh, Scott & McAdoo, and J. S. & J. G. Gibson, of the interior.—On board, the imported Bull, (1836 lbs. weight,) for the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 6.

Brandy, peach,	45		Lime,	$1¼	
Ditto, apple,	33	a 36	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Bacon,	5	a 6	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	20	a 25
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		40
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed,		8
Coffee,	10	a 12	Nails, cut,	6	a 6½
Cotton,	5	a 7¼	Powder, keg,	$6¾	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 20	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'g,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	7	a 10
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	14	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	60	
Flour,	$5½	a $6 65	Sack,	$2	a 2½
Feathers,	35	a 40	Tallow,	10	a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00	a $1 10	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 3
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1	a $1 12
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	6	7	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 30.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00, River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65, Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

☞ A Whig Meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday Evening next, at candle-light.

☞ REV. S. COLTON will deliver an Address before the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, at the Methodist Church, on Monday Evening next the 11th instant, at early candle light. Citizens and Strangers are respectfully invited to attend.

April 5, 1842. 96-1w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE Special District Court in Bankruptcy, held at Chambers, is now closed, but will be opened again the 20th of May next.

H. POTTER, *Dist. Judge U. S.*

Fayetteville, April 6, 1842. 96-1w

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES.
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Donald McQueen, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 21st of January, 1840, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 18th inst., a negro girl named Milly, aged about eleven years, to satisfy said trust.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, Trustee.

April 6, 1842. 96 2w

District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 16th inst., at the Town House in Fayetteville, one fine gold Watch, as the property of Wm. J. Anderson; one Gun and Military Sword, as the property of John C. Latta; one silver Watch, one Wheel-Barrow, and one Cow, as the property of Neill Johnson; one Wagon, and one Carryall and Harness, the property of Patrick Daily; a lot of Carpenters' Tools, Plains, Chisels, &c., as the property of Robert Wooten; and one silver Watch, as the property of Charles N. Fennell. Under directions of the Court of Bankruptcy. Terms Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee*
in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1842. 96-2w

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A SECOND-HAND Northern made BUGGY, with a leather top, in good condition. Inquire at this Office.

April 4, 1842. 96 3t

POSTSCRIPT.

RALEIGH, March 5, 1842.

We have had a cheering, a glorious meeting today. The Report of the General Committee, which was presented, covers the whole ground, and will be read with admiration by every Whig in the State, and out of it. It takes decided ground in favor of an immediate nomination of Mr. Clay, and what is more, the Convention sanctioned its recommendation, with perfect unanimity and with loud applause. Indeed, the names of Henry Clay and John M. Morehead have not been uttered at any time in the Convention without loud applause. Mr. Poindexter of Surry, Mr. Cherry of Bertie, and Judge Badger, spoke on the subject, all eloquently, but no praise of mine can do justice to the speech of the latter. I am glad to say, that Mr. Gales has taken notes for the Register.

Gov. Morehead, when informed of his nomination, appeared in the Hall, and delivered an animated speech accepting the nomination, and pledging his best exertions. This also will be reported. The Convention will adjourn to-night.

We learn that James B. Shepard has been nominated as the Loco Foco candidate for Senator in the county of Wake, by a majority of some 8 or 10 votes over Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.! How are the mighty fallen!

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Brigs Sarah Ann from Gloucester, David Duffie from Martinique; Schrs. Susan Ludwig from Thomastown, Repeater from New York, Mechanic from St. Lucia. 24.—Schrs. R. Thompson from Philadelphia, George & William from do. 25.—Brigs Lewellyn from Guadaloupe, Henry Lee from New York; Schr. Helen Gray from New York. 26.—Schr. John Fairfield from New York. 27.—Schr. Sarah Ann from New River. 28.—Brig Alderman from Boston, Br. brig Albion from Antigua; Schr. Wm. Hart from New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Schrs. Hero for New York, North Carolina for Philadelphia. 24.—Brig J. M. Estelle for Pt. Petre; 3 masted schr. Hannah for Ponce. 25.—Schr. Illinois for Wilmington, Del. 26.—Schr. Lodemia & Eliza for Philadelphia. 29.—Schrs. John Fairfield for Philadelphia, Repeater for New York, George & William for do. 30.—Schr. Ino for New York.

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Bladen. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Solicitor of the Petitioner, to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

And Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

Price, as other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 2, 1842. 96tf

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

The following appointments have been made, viz:

New Hanover County—John McRae, Assignee, Wm. Calder, Commissioner.

Wake—William W. Holder, Assignee, Edmund B. Freeman, Commissioner.

Cabarrus—Chas. W. Harris, Assignee, John F. Phifer, Commissioner.

Sampson—Amma B. Chesnut, Assignee, Dr. W. McKay, Commissioner.

Johnston—David Thompson, Assignee, John McLeod, Commissioner.

Orange—Dr. W. A. Norwood, Assignee, Dr. O. F. Long, Commissioner.

Cumberland—Elijah Fuller, Assignee, John M. Stedman, Commissioner.

Moore—Dr. S. C. Bruce, Assignee, A. R. Kelly, Commissioner.

Rutherford—H. A. Miller, Commissioner.

Rowan—John B. Lord, Commissioner.

Davidson—Andrew Hunt, Commissioner.

Person—Edward G. Reade, Assignee, Green D. Satterfield, Commissioner.

Chatham—Nathan A. Stedman, Assignee, William Stedman, Commissioner.

Randolph—George Hoover, Assignee, Joseph A. Worth, Commissioner.

Caswell—Nat. J. Palmer, Assignee, Martin P. Huntington, Commissioner.

Craven—Stephen Forbes, Assignee, Alexander C. Blount, Commissioner.

Pitt—Gold Hoyt, Assignee, Marshall Dickinson, Commissioner.

Guilford—W. A. Winborne, Assignee, John M. Logan, Commissioner.

Franklin—Daniel R. Goodloe, Commissioner.

Cherokee—William Colvard, Assignee, A. R. S. Hunter, Commissioner.

Macon—B. W. Bell, Assignee, James Robinson, Commissioner.

Richmond—Daniel P. McDonald, Assignee, John W

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. SPARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4 Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Cottons, Woollen & Cotton Cards, &c. &c. all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 24, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Spruce and Bark,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
10,00 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Harness, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, or for usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously, for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. B. Dudley, Wilmington.
Gen. James Owen, Wilmington.
Gen. A. McRae, Wilmington.
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle, Rocky Mount.
Bennett Bunn, Rocky Mount.
Weston & Harrison, Rocky Mount.
W. & A. Smith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 80tf

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention o *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 68-tf.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and to this the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *exc pt* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, and will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen ea h) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
An assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
5000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

30 By Steamers Uchita and Henrietta,
HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES.
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.
For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta.

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & F. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6 1841. 79tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland,—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

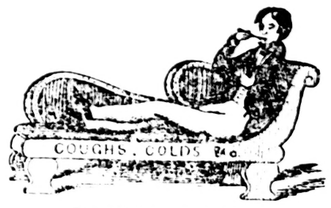
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 19, 1842. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.



WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. $9-3m

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co.; Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
EQUITY OFFICE, MARCH 7, 1842.

Alexander McLennon *against* John L. Bethea, Administrator, and others.

UPON affidavit of the Plaintiff in this cause, it appears that Lewis Robeson and Pensey Robeson, two of the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, but are citizens of the State of Tennessee. They are, therefore, hereby required to make their personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, &c.

92-6w ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.

Hardy Morgan *vs.* George Hearne.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on his undivided interest in the Lands belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Hearne, dec'd, 200 acres on Uharie River, 150 acres on Indian Ridge, 200 acres on McLane's Creek, 436 acres on ditto, it being the whole of his interest in said Hearne's Lands,—And Littleton Harris summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[93-6w—Printer's fee $4 20.]

HEBERD'S PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One he been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles from Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 90tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs,

For sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, as is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in practice in the successful treatment of the various forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, which any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after mercury, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a rheumatic case. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be used with safety and advantage when the system is not scrofulized. The use of one or two bottles, in ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in severe cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by sage and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 19, 1842. 93tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all the apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *always purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Sayers's Medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 274 Broadway, 155 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ Druggists are never made Agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGAEL.
May 5, 1841. 53tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchiæ, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as to what it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and half without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is suppressed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted in affirming that there is no article used in the practice of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is found that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEDMAN.
November 8, 1841. 53tf

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